Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

From Putnam's Magazine.

TWO LITTLE STARS.

Two little stars, at eventide,
Rose in the azure, side by side,
And 'mid the glittering orbs on high,
Floated serenely through the sky.
Then sparkled with a trembling ray,
But lovingly pursued their way,
Though others blazed, more brilliant far than they!

The night stole on—but, with it came
A sweeping storm of mist and flame,
Which hung with gloom the starry dome,
And lashed the billows into foam,
While like a phantom, stern and stark,
Stretching its thin arm in the dark
Thro' the wild chaos tossed my trembling bark!

The night wore on—the angry blast
Had spent its fury and was past,
And gentle zephyrs wooed to rest
The troubled Ocean's heaving breast—
When, far above, amid the blue,
As one by one the clouds withdrew,
Those little loving stars came beaming thro'!

And on they went with rising force,
Up to the zenith of their course,
Till the Orient's rosy light,
Melted the shadows of the night;
And then, with undiminished ray,
Still side by side they stole away,
Lost in the glory of the coming day.

Thus, dearest, onward, side by side,
Through youth, the spirit's eventide,
Up to the night of Life have we
Humbly fulfilled our destiny—
And though around the rich and great
Are glittering stars of loftier state
Contentedly we share our lower fate.

And thus, though storms may come and go,
Shrouding with gloom the world below,
Above the tumult, as we rise,
In calm communion with the skies,
Still be it ours, serenely bright,
To bless the darkness of the night,
Cheering the tempest toss'd with heavenly light!

And when at length, each end attained,
The zenith of our course is gained—
As side by side those stars withdrew,
Still beaming with unbroken ray—
As gentle may we glide away.
In the effulgence of immortal day!

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

Bedford, June 8, 1855.

From the Reading Gazette and Democrat.

Front View of Know Nothingism!

The political organization, sporting the ugly name of "Know-Nothingism," is now nearly two years old. A thing of meanness, and the offspring of lunatics, the "Angel Gabriel," a Scotch Bedlamite, and "Ned Buntline," a kind of land pirate living in open rebellion to the law, are its founders. They it was was, who first preached it into existence, and impressed it with their own deformity. They christened it in innocent blood, and taught it to walk over the prostrate and lifeless corpses of its victims! As an evil wind or a dangerous hurricane flies the quickest, this dark cloud of evil, this raven from the ark of politics, swept over the land, and like the plague, it shook for a while the nerves of every American of just and honorable mind and feelings. And this political leprosy broke out in all parts of the country, manifesting most clearly the prevalence of a raving disease.—Every State and territory of the Union soon became polluted by the contagion carried and scattered abroad by the "Lazars" of the North. In nearly every township of this republic, between the two great oceans, "Lazarettos" have been established, and strange to say, not for the eradication, but for the spread of the disease.

How can this doctrine, monstrous in appearance, and barbarous in its tendencies, be productive of anything else than evil, when, as has been often shown, it had its first life breathed into it by "Ned" and the "Angel"? The former an outlaw and an enemy to all mankind, and the laws by which men are governed; the latter an Antichrist, blasphemously proclaiming himself to be an angel of light.

It can now be pretty plainly seen why those infatuated and misguided people, who were blind enough to rally round the black flag of the "fallen Angel," chose the dark and storm of midnight to meet and do their business. No honest work or profession was ever yet conducted in the dark. Who, in pursuit of his honest business would wriggle in the gutter, and twist himself into dark alleys with the noiseless step of a cat, as if stealing his neighbor's sleighing-harness, and wanted to prevent the tinkling of the bells? But even a starless sky and the silence of midnight, have not been found sufficient to screen them from recognition. If they would hide from their neighbors, 'tis all for nothing. They are all known, nor could the mask of the veiled prophet of Kohrassan, make it otherwise. The leopard is known by his spots.

Well, we were saying that Know-Nothingism is now nearly two years old. Only two years, and is old already. Yes, like the favorite dog of Ulyses, ready to die of sheer old age.—Worn down by repeated excesses, it only staggers under a presure of excitement, and suffocated with crime, is like a bloated sot, ready to topple in the ditch.

Let us see what good it has ever done for the dear people by whom so much good was expected, and to whom so much good was promised, that is, all those who were silly enough to be deluded by the hypocritical whinings of the Know-Nothing crocodile. What abuses have been redressed? What wrongs have been righted? In a word, who has been benefited by this now almost defunct political night-mare? None at all. On the contrary, the people have lost much. In all quarters of the country, respectability was made to blush at the mawkish ignorance and footy-bungling of these fanatical zealots. In Philadelphia, the people have been plundered by a set of lazy rowdies (so say the best authorities of the city, and not contradicted) who, astonished at their very lucky and sudden elevation to office and power, clenched their harpy claws deep into the pockets of those who were not prepared to experience such a system of semi-legal plundering. In our Legislative halls, too, at Harrisburg, more ignorance, venality, sneaking and bribery were unblushingly exhibited last winter, through the "fungi element," than would be sufficient to shame an equal number of our rude ancestors in the days of the Norman invasion. Members of our Legislature have been swerved every day by the agents of some Railroad or Banking corporation. They have in some instances broken their word of honor to their constituents, and trifled with the Testament, the contents of which they hypocritically profess to believe. And this is Know Nothingism! In Massachusetts, oh! behold Massachusetts running crazy after the smallest things, but cannot behold Satan, altho' running riot in her midst! Her Legislature, full of recreant Ministers, to the exclusion of intelligent Statesmen, present a lack of ability never experienced there before. Under the guidance of her present degenerate rulers, her great name and fame for every thing learned, noble, and patriotic, is fast fading away, and will, unless the management of affairs gets into better hands and wiser heads, become a mockery and a delusion. When Legislators disgrace their calling and the State, by perpetrating acts of meanness too low and vulgar for publication in a newspaper, and that in the most public place and manner, it is time to think of stopping and stripping such knaves, and allow them to bleach in their naked deformity. When members of a Legislature are so dead to every pulse of shame, so deficient in every principle of honor by which man is made the noblest work of God, as to descend to acts of meanness more in accordance with the character of a Mameluke of the Nile, or a Musselman of the Tigris, than with the "Sons of the Sires of '76" it is time to say to such a man or such men, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no further."

From the Boston Post.

First Know-Nothing Legislature.

The labors of the first know-nothing legislature are completed and are before the country. Gardner announced in his inaugural address that Massachusetts was "once more permitted to take the lead in that legislation believed to *be necessary to perpetuate religious and civil privileges.*" He spoke as the head of a party, and frankly announced that its purposes required that it should obtain a President and a Congress.—Thus, the know-nothings here aspired to be a national party; and to lead other States.

And, first, as to our religious privileges, of such vital consequence. Liberty of conscience and liberty of worship are of the natural rights secured in our constitutions, federal and State; and these say that one denomination of Christians shall neither be favored above another, nor in any way harmed on account of their religion. Now, how has this know-nothing legislature complied with these provisions, securing a primordial right of man? Let its fierce onslaught on Catholics answer; let its miserable pandering to bigotry answer; let its proposed laws as to education, and its actual violation, by its committees, of private rights in visiting Catholic schools, answer. But why specify details? Mr. Speaker Eddy has confessed the whole in his parting speech. "*By your speeches and your votes,*" his words are, "*you have spoken for temperance, liberty, and* PROTESTANTISM: and he might have added, have trampled under foot the rights of Catholics, over which the ægis of the constitution is as broad as it is over Protestants. Is this, forsooth, the way to perpetuate the glorious foundations of our religious privileges? Is not this rank bigotry? Pray, where did this know-nothing legislature—Mr. Speaker Eddy at their head—derive the right to ignore and persecute a sect? Is this in accordance with the genius of Protestantism? Pray, is not its corner-stone and brightest jewel the right of private judgment? We tell Mr. Speaker Eddy, and these know-nothings, that were in what should be the impartial halls of legislation they have only "votes and speeches" for Protestantism, and persecute the conscientious Catholic, they belie the great American name and deny the first principles of Protestantism. Mock not the country by terming such speeches and votes and acts perpetuating *our* religious privileges—they are for introducing, substantially, the old test acts of England.

We next turn to "civil privileges." What has been initiated here in this line worthy to be copied by other States? What has been done to perpetuate those privileges we enjoy?

The guardian protector of them all is our UNION: and to every person and every interest of the State the preservation of this ought to be paramount. To every true patriot and true American this is a consideration that transcends all others, and before which all other considerations—inasmuch as by this only can our rights be preserved—dwindle into nothing.

We have not overstated this test. But let us use another's words setting forth its magnitude. When all sane men and loyal parties invoke the highest personification of honest purpose and sterling patriotism, they instinctively turn to Washington. We will not cite the often-quoted passages from the Farewell Address on the value of our Union, but take others that will apply closer as a touchstone to try know-nothing labors. Take the memorable words as to the authority of the general government: "Respect for its authority, *compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures* are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxim of true liberty. The constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory on all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government." Such were the just, true, wholesome words of the Father of his Country; and he held up "ALL OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE EXECUTION OF THE LAWS" as destructive to the fundamental principles of our polity and of fatal tendency.

With these principles in view, let us ask, what have our know-nothings done in harmony with them? How have they discharged their constitutional duties? How do they stand before the country as to fulfilling the obligation of that work of the fathers which was designed to secure "a more perfect union," and the blessings of liberty regulated by law to the future American generations? Have they shown themselves a party of patriots, with a basis of action country-wide—with feelings national in the stamp? Or have they proved that they are but a sectional party, looking only to sectional objects, and pandering only to the views and purposes of local faction?

For the answer we present the statute book.—There is the record of the law designed to nullify a measure of the general government: designed to resist the authority of the general government; designed to obstruct the execution of laws made in pursuance of the constitution designed, therefore, to uproot "fundamental maxims of true liberty." "There stands Massachusetts," at the close of the first know-nothing legislature. There she is, boldly arrayed in a Catiline robe.

For this piece of political treason to the best government man ever framed—to which the eyes of struggling nations are turned—the know-nothings, as a party, are responsible. They did the deed. In doing it, they tell the country who they are and what they mean to do. Their platform is embodied in the practices and laws of their first legislature. They proscribe men for their birth and they persecute men for their religion. Their secret, oath-bound lodges stamp them as Protestants Jesuits. To these enormities—monstrous in this free America—they add the paramount enormity of RESISTANCE TO THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY.

MASSACHUSETTS—The blue laws of Massachu- MORALITY setts was a penal offence to give shelter to a houseless Quaker, and witches were devoutly executed as burnt offerings to bigotry the most intense, and to superstition the most attrocious. In these latter days, however, after two hundred years of active purification and reform, Massachusetts claims to have risen to the rank of the most enlightened, moral, religious, and liberty-loving State in the Union. Her capital is the "Athens of America:" she plumes herself upon her colleges, her common schools, her churches, her liquor laws, and he benevolent institutions. Now for the fruits of this boasted enlightenment and Christia civilization. First we give a specimen of Massachusetts humanity. We copy from one of our exchanges:

"Mary Williams and her infant daughter, the latter born in Massachusetts, were sent to Europe on Monday, from the town of Monson, Mass., for the crime of being too poor to live in that commonwealth. The woman had come away from Ireland because she was too poor to live there. According to the two facts, the poor creature has no right to live at all.—Massachusetts, about a year ago was in a terrible ferment because the law sent a slave back to Virginia. The Boston Advertiser says:

"The treasury of the United States bore the expense of the rendition of Anthony Burns.—The treasury of Massachusetts paid for the rendition of Mary Williams. But she was a negro, "a man and a brother:" she was only a white woman, a woman and a mother."

Can anything be found more revolting to every feeling of humanity in the horrid and disgusting Massachusetts blue legislation of two hundred years ago? The Puritanism, what is barbarism?—if this Christianity, what is Paganism?—if this liberty what is despotism? If this is the deity of a refined civilization, the wild Apache who drink the blood of their enemies, have wofully libelled. They are accounted as, yet they are at least true to their own. They have neither churches, colleges, schools, yet they are evidently competent to our excessively Puritanical brethren Massachusetts the first principles of Christian and civilized society.

The morality of the C State has been pretty fairly exhibited in ficial legislative explorations of Mr. Jos ss & Co. of the Nunnery Committee. ss says that he has been made the scap his equally guilty legislative colleagues at least one hundred and eighty membe legislature, about one-fifth clergymen, miliarized themselves with the Boston of prostitution.—And a New Hampshir who happened lately to be on a railr containing a select committee of our husetts law makers, says:

"The committee n the car a great deal like men who h large quantities of wine and brandy. T ed, swore and looked freely, and fo or so enjoyed themselves in attem do each other in relating disgusting worthy of a grog-shop or house of ill The name of Mrs. Patterson was freq oked by the legislators, and in term ar as to leave little doubt on the mind hearers that she is quite a favorite wi than Joseph Hiss, of the Nunnery Com

These two extracts make a pair of blue light spectacles through which Massachusetts humanity is discovered as a vile imposter. And Massachusetts morality and religion, churches, clergy, negro worship, Maine Liquor law and all, appear a repulsive humbug. But we cease to wonder that her authorities should send a native American infant across the seas for the crime of being the child of a poor Irishwoman; that negro fugitives should be invested with the right of suffrage, while foreign born whites are disfranchised; that negro children should be placed upon a footing of equality in the public schools with the whites—we cease to wonder at any of these attrocities, on finding that negro worship, bigotry, and hypocricy are the ruling elements of the Massachusetts Legislature.

There must be another revolution in the Massachusetts politics at the next popular election, or we may next expect some runaway negro to supersede the comparatively true American Know Nothing, Governor Gardner; Mrs. Patterson in the place of Judge Loring; a premium for fugitive slaves, and a general interdict of expulsion against the poor Irish. The Common Schools of Massachusetts! Fudge. Liberty loving Massachusetts!

ANECDOTES OF A PHYSICIAN.

The late Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, mourned by many who will laugh at his wit no more, has left behind him a memory that will be transmitted through successive generations.—His wit was equal to his skill. It was hard to say which did his patients the most good, and as he always gave his best of both at the same time, they probably helped each other. Just as it happened when one of his patients revolted at a monstrous dose of physic, and said:

"Why, Doctor, you don't mean such a dose as this for a gentleman?"

"Oh, no," said the Doctor, "it's for *working* men!"

And a good laugh is often as good as a medicine. With him the pleasantry was as certain as the opportunity. Even in *extremes* it would come out of him. He was walking in the street, and a *baker's* cart, driven furiously, was about to run him down. The baker reigned up suddenly, and just in time to spare the doctor, who took off his hat, and bowing politely, exclaimed, "You are the best *bred* man in town."

At the great gathering in Philadelphia of the Medical Society of the United States, the literary and distinguished Dr. Francis and Dr. Chapman met, as they had done a thousand times before, having been friends for half a century. At said to Dr. Francis, "Let me introduce you to Dr. Chapman, the head of our profession in Philadelphia." It was too much for Dr. Chapman, who retorted: "Dr. Francis, let me introduce you to Dr. Mann, the *tail* of our profession in Philadelphia." Little Mann let the lions alone after that.

Very much against his will, the doctor was made a vestryman in the parish church, and one of his duties was to pass the plate for the contribution at the morning service. He presented it with great politeness and becoming gravity to the gentleman at the head of the pew nearest the chancel, who was not disposed to contribute. The faithful collector, nothing daunted, held the plate before him, and bowed, as if he would urge him to think the matter over and give *something*, a little something, and refused to go on till he had seen his silver on the plate. In this way he proceeded down the aisle, victimizing every man till he came to the pew nearest the door, where sat an aged colored woman of the old school. To his surprise she laid down a piece of gold. "Dear me!" said the astonished doctor, "you must be a *Guinea* nigar!" They never troubled the doctor to go around with the plate after that.

Dr. Chapman was a delegate to the convention of the church, which was to hold its annual session at Pittsburg. Party spirit ran high, and the members, both clerical and lay, being men of like passions with other men, became more excited and violent in word and tone than was becoming so reverend and grave a body.

When things had gone on at this rate for two days, and were nothing bettered, but rather grew worse, one of the most venerable members arose and said, that "he thought these scenes were highly indecorous, especially as they were enacted in the presence of God, whose servants we profess to be." Dr. Chapman for the first time now stood up, and with a peculiar twisting of his words, and the profound attention of the whole convention, remarked: "Mr. President, I think so too. It is too bad. The members ought not to go on so. But I do not feel the force of that last remark. The gentleman says 'we ought not to conduct in this manner in the presence of God.' Now, sir, to my certain knowledge, He has not been in this place since we came together."

The rebuke was so just, so pertinent, that priests and people felt it alike, and the business of the convention was conducted with decorum to its close.

Horrid Child Murder in Delaware.

The Dover Sentinel gives an account of a most atrocious affair which happened in that vicinity on last Thursday, the 24th:

"A man by the name of George Parker (colored,) living just outside of Dover, went to Mr. Slaughter's house early yesterday morning and knocked at the door for admission. When Mr. Slaughter came to the door, which he opened cautiously, he found Parker standing on the outside, with a gun levelled at him, threatening to kill him. Slaughter immediately closed the door, when Parker went to his own house, had some words with the girl, who lives with his wife, and shot her, injuring her severely.—He then made off to Mr. Gibbs' house, the door of which he broke open, and rushed upon Gibbs, who made his escape out of a back door, not, however, before the negro had discharged the gun at him.

"Gibbs made off to a neighbor's house, by the name of Moore, to give the alarm, whom he found, when they immediately went in search of more assistance to enable them to secure Parker, who, when he found that Gibbs had fled, returned again to his own house, and entering, seized upon one of his little ones, and in a most cruel and barbarous manner, cut its throat from ear to ear, then threw the body away from him. He then came out into the yard in search of his wife, no doubt to Murder her, who had fled to a neighbor's house with the youngest child, but seeing his other child, he sprang at it, and in an instant he had this one in his grasp, cutting its throat, also, and threw it up as high as his strength would allow him, when it came down upon the hard ground weltering in its gore and blood.

"This fiend incarnate then sought his wife about the premises, but not being able to find her returned into the house, which he set on fire, and left for Gibbs' house, where he was when Gibbs, Moore and others arrived to take him. Mr. Cooper had been sent for, and when he arrived, found the inhuman monster in the hands of his captors, in anything but an enviable position. The prisoner had to be held down on the ground with a man on each arm, one on his breast, one on each foot. In this situation Mr. Cooper found him, upon whom he placed manacles, tied him in a cart and brought him to Dover, and lodged him in jail for safe keeping.

"He shot at his pursuers after holding them at bay a long time: and it was only when his gun had been discharged, that they dare approach the house to take him. Several shots were fired at him, one or two taking effect, when a simultaneous charge was made, and after a severe struggle, he was secured as above described."

An Elephant's Fraternal Feeling and Affection.

While a wagon drawn by several elephants was passing our office yesterday, the following story was told, which we vouch for as true:

Last season a menagerie visited the village of Johnstown, Herkimer County. When the cavalcade left town it passed over a bridge which the road crossed leaving two elephants to bring up the rear. These were driven to the bridge, but with the known sagacity of the race, they refused to cross. The water of the creek, which flows through a gorge in the slate formation, presenting at that point banks of precipitous character and thirty feet in height, was low and by taking a course across a corn field, a ford could be reached. But the proprieter of the corn field refused to allow his property to be so used, except this the agent of the menagerie refused to submit to. Accordingly the elephants were again driven to the bridge, and again they refused to attempt the crossing. They would try the structure with their great feet, feel cautiously along the plank with their proboscal fingers, but each time would recoil from making the dangerous experiment.

At last, however, goaded by the sharp, iron instrument of the keeper, and accustomed to obedience, they rushed on, with a scream, half of agony, half of anger. The result showed the prudent prescience of the poor animals to have been correct: the bridge broke, and went crashing to the bottom of the gorge: carrying with it both the monstrous beasts. One of them struck upon its tusks and shoulder, breaking the former, and very badly injuring the latter: the other was, strangely enough, unhurt. Now was shown the most singular and remarkable conduct on the part of the brute which had escaped. Its comrade lay there, an extempore bed being provided for its comfort, while no temptation, no force, no stratagem was sufficient to induce the other to leave, and proceed with the main portion of the caravan, which finally went on, leaving the wounded beast and its companion under the charge of their keeper.

Day after day the suffering creature lay there, rapidly failing, and unable to move. At the end of three weeks, the water in the creek commenced rising, and there was danger it would overflow and drown the disabled elephant.—The keeper desired, therefore, to get it up and make it walk as far as a barn near by where it would be out of danger and could be better cared for. But it would not stir. He coaxed, wheedled and scolded, but all to no purpose. At last, enraged, he seized a pitchfork and was about plunging it into the poor thing's flesh, when the companion wrenched the fork from his hand, broke it in fragments and flung the pieces from it: then with eyes glaring and every evidence of rage in its manner, it stood over its defenceless and wounded friend as if daring the keeper to approach, which the man was not so green as to do again with cruel purpose.

Thus the injured animal lay there until it died. When satisfied that it could no longer be of service, the other quietly followed the keeper away from the spot, and showed no desire to return. If this was not reasoning mingled with an affection some men might pattern after, we should like to know what to call it.—*Buffalo Democracy.*

Filial Devotion and its Reward.

An aged rag-picker died in Paris, in a state of the most abject poverty. His only relation was a niece, who lived as servant with a greengrocer. The girl always assisted her uncle as far as her slender means would permit. When she learned of his death, which took place suddenly, she was upon the point of marriage with a journeyman baker, to whom she had been long attached.—The nuptial day was fixed, but Susette had not yet bought her wedding clothes. She hastened to tell her lover that their marriage must be deferred, as she wanted the price of her bridal finery to lay her uncle decently in the grave. Her mistress ridiculed the idea, and exorted her to leave the old man to be buried by charity. Susette refused. The consequence was a quarrel, in which the young woman lost at once her place and her lover, who sided with her mistress. She hastened to the miserable garret where her uncle had expired, and by the sacrifice not only of the savings for her wedding attire, but of all her slender wardrobe, she had the old man decently interred. Her pious task fulfilled, she sat alone in her uncle's room, weeping bitterly, when the master of the faithless lover, a young, good-looking man, entered. "So, my good Susette, I find you have lost your place?" said he; "I am come to offer you one for life—will you marry me?" "I, sir? exclaimed Susette; "you are joking." "No, faith, I want a wife, and I'm sure I can't find a better." "But every one would laugh at you for marrying a poor girl like me?" "Oh, if that is the only objection, we shall soon get over it; come, come along; my mother is prepared to receive you." Susette hesitated no longer; but she wished to take with her a memorial of her deceased uncle: it was a cat that he had for many years. The old man was so fond of the animal that he determined that even her death should not separate them, for he had her stuffed and placed upon the tester of his bed. As Susette took puss down, she uttered an exclamation of surprise at finding her so heavy. The lover hastened to open the animal, when out fell a shower of gold. A thousand gold napoleons were concealed in the body of the cat: and this sum which the old miser had starved himself to amass became the just reward of the noble girl and her disinterested lover.

A Scene in the Caucasus.

The C[illegible] contains a communication respecting a recent exchange of prisoners between the Russians and the chief of the Circassians. On this occasion Schamyl received back one of his sons, who having been taken away in his boyhood had been educated in Russia, and even served in the army. The *Caucasus* says: Last summer the Princess Tchattchavadse and the Princess Orbelian with her children were captured by some of Schamyl's bands. Their captivity lasted eight months, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the government and of their relatives. They at length succeeded, however, in inducing Schamyl to accept ransom for them to the amount of 40,000 silver roubles, together with the surrender of his son.

On the 23d of March both parties met for effecting this exchange, Schamyl, who to the last moment was exceedingly distrustful, being accompanied by a body of six or seven thousand men, who brought with them some field-pieces. As soon as he had taken up his position on the right bank of the frontier river, the Mitschik, and the Russians on the left, he sent his other son Kasi Muhammud with thirty Murids as an escort to the carriage containing the prisoners, to meet the Russians. On the Russian side a party of riflemen crossed the river, accompanied by Major-General Baron Nikolai, Prince Tchattchavadse, and Jamal Eddin, Schamyl's son who was to be exchanged. They were followed by a carriage containing the stipulated sum.

When Jamal Eddin approached the ford of the river thousands of voices repeated, in a monotonous chaunt, the words Estaphir Alla, which is a thanksgiving when any enterprise has come to a prosperous issue. While the son was crossing the river a dress was brought to him as a present from his father, which he immediately put on. As soon as he had assumed his new attire, being accompanied by the Russian officers and his brother Kasi Muhammud, he climbed the mountain where his father was sitting, surrounded by the Murids, while a mountaineer held over the chieftain's head a large dark parasol. Schamyl is a remarkably handsome man, 47 years of age, with a very expressive face and prepossessing manners.

When his son approached him he stretched out his hand for him to kiss, then embraced him and wept. After that he bowed in a very friendly manner to the Russian officers, and requested them to thank Baron Nikolai for the kindness with which he had treated his son. After this he added, as if replying to his own thoughts, "I believe now in the honor of the Russians." The story runs that he was not a little afraid lest the Russians, after the exchange was over, should surprise him and carry back again the money, perhaps his son into the bargain. The report concludes with the remark that this interview is memorable, inasmuch as no Russian, since the year 1839, had ever seen Schamyl.

CHILDREN HAVE LUNGS.—This fact is either not known to parents, or very little regarded.—The first thing a baby wants is fresh air, and plenty of it. From the moment a child is born it should have air and light; and neither be shut up in a close, darkened room, nor have its head covered up in a blanket.

The other morning, making my first call on a lady after her confinement, I saw a heap of blankets lying in a rocking-chair beside the bed, but there was no baby in sight. When I inquired for the newly-arrived, the nurse came, and after taking off fold after fold, there at last was the poor, little, half-smothered baby, gasping for breath. Mother and nurse got a lecture that time.

Returning in an omnibus, a pretty woman got in, with her babe completely enveloped in its blanket. Perhaps it was none of my business; but I think it was. The babe had as good a right to breathe, and to have the purest air to be had, as anybody: and as there was nobody else to take its part, I did.

"Madam," said I, "you are smothering that child."

She smiled and shook her head: she didn't believe a word of it.

"You are making it breathe its own breath over and over; and no air is fit to breathe but once. It needs fresh air as much as you do. I am a physician and I can't let you make your child sick."

She uncovered the baby's head; it took a long breath, and if it had been old enough to talk, and been up in its manners, it undoubtly would have said, "Thank you, doctor."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 8, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

OLD VIRGINIA!

☞Returns from 138 Counties foot up a majority 10,150 for HENRY A. WISE the Democratic candidate for Governor. Six counties yet to hear from gave Gen. Pierce a majority of 90. The Democrats have carried every Congressional District but one, and have an overwhelming majority in the Legislature. The Philadelphia *News*, and all the other know nothing Whig papers in Pennsylvania regarded the defeat of the Democracy by 20,000 as *certain*—and, by their deliberate and premeditated falsehood, induced their *brethren* of the dark lantern order to lose at least a million of dollars on the result. Many of their friends staked and lost nearly every thing they had in the world. Let no man hereafter put his trust in know nothing calculations, for sooner or later, he will sink beneath the waves of its corruption. It appears that Mr. Wise has received nineteen thousand more votes than was given to Gen. Pierce at the last Presidential election!

Terrible Hail Storm.

☞The Columbia (S. C.) Times of May 29, says:—"That hail fell in that locality, on the level, to the depth of four inches, some of the stones measuring ten inches in circumference, and others four inches long—killing hogs, fish, birds, fowls and insects. In some places it was piled up to the depth of six feet."

In Berks County, Pennsylvania, there was also a severe hail storm on the 14th ult., as we learn from the Reading Gazette. "It fell in such a mass that in places where the rain drove it together, it was from three to five feet deep. Many of the stones were the size of hens' eggs." This accounts for the recent chilliness of the air.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That the last Know-Nothing *Reform* Legislature of Pennsylvania introduced a Bill to give to *colored* persons *all* the rights now enjoyed by the free white men of this Commonwealth, and were only checked in their efforts by an instrument called the *Constitution!*

It nearly doubled the Banking Capital of the State!

It passed a law which is nearly equal to giving away the great Public Improvements of Pennsylvania Rail-Road company of a million, the Pennsylvania between two and three hundred thousand dollars annually!

It repealed the License Law, and substituted an act to *promote* Drunkenness, by which the people's Treasury is defrauded out of upwards of two hundred thousand dollars annually, all of which must be collected in taxes from the sweat of the tax payers' brow!

It passed a Law nearly doubling the pay of its own members!!

It passed a Law through the lower House to remove the seat of government from Harrisbug to Philadelphia; a measure which, if finally successful, will add millions of dollars to the public debt, and place the people of the State at the mercy of the *Speculators* of a city now governed by corruption of the most diabolical character!

Owing to the corruption of its K. N. members, it was unable to elect a U. S. Senator, one of it plainest and most important duties.

Here are a few of the *real* planks in the K. N. *platform*, which admit of no doubt—none of which, however, are to be found in the little book which is represented as containing K. N. principles—a book only designed to *deceive*.

FARMERS and TAX PAYERS the issue is a plain one. If you love these things—then encourage Know-Nothing Midnight Lodges. If you disapprove of them, then array yourselves, like *true* Americans, under the great Banner of DEMOCRACY, and contend fearlessly for its glorious principles.

"SAM" A NATIVE OF ROME.—Martin Luther gave this account of the order which bears very decided resemblance in many respects to the present organization:

"In Italy there was a particular order of friars called *Fratres Ignorantiæ*, that is, *Brethren of Ignorance*, who took a solemn oath that they would neither know, learn, nor understand anything at all, but answer all things with *Nisein*, "*I know nothing.*"—*Luther's Table Talk, No.* 437.

THE LIQUOR LAW!

The people seem to be moving in every quarter for the REPEAL of the iniquitous JUG Law passed by the last K. N. Legislature, and approved by a K. N. Governor. That it will be swept out of existence by the popular voice of next October, no man in his senses can doubt. We have no hesitation in proclaiming ourselves in favor of its speedy repeal. We have always considered *Political* Temperance a humbug, and we are now fully satisfied on this point. Whilst KING, of Cambria County, was the avowed candidate of the *Temperance* men, he *dodged* the vote on this question fearing that it might interfere with his *political* prospects in future—and many of the men who supported the measure throughout, drank probably a pint of brandy or whiskey every day they were in Harrisburg! To suppose that such a code of *morals* can result in *reform* is perfectly ridiculous. Whilst corrupt *politicians* are using the Temperance Question as a mere *hobby*, the cause itself is perishing for want of *moral* aid. Dealers in Liquor, Beer, and Ale, are *now* selling in open violation of the *law*: and, if *temperance* laws are not enforced, what is the use of passing them?

REPUDIATION.

☞We learn from the Philadelphia *Argus* that the K. N. Treasurer of that City refuses to receive *Relief* notes in payment of Taxes, notwithstanding these shinplasters were issued on the *authority of the State* at a time when the *Whigs* (now Know-Nothings) accidentally controlled the affairs of this Commonwealth. The Treasurer, it seems, is acting upon instructions from the authorities at Harrisburg! The last K. N. Legislature added millions of trash like this to our banking capital, which will eventually swindle the people by wholesale. A man may receive it in payment for his farm, his crop, or his marketing, and yet not be able to pay even his taxes with the filthy stuff!! The people have suffered *midnight Lodges* to control their taxes, and dreadful will be the suffering they will experience in consequence thereof. We take consolation in the fact that the *Bedford Gazette* never failed to *warn* them of their danger!

☞By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the "Allegheny Male and Female Seminary" located at Rainsburg, in this county, will open for the reception of Pupils early in August, and we sincerely hope it may meet with liberal encouragement. There is no good reason why it should not become one of the valuable Institutions of the Commonwealth. The location is fine—the building good—the country healthy and beautiful—and the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood, upright, moral, kind and obliging.

☞The following communication from our worthy friend, Maj. Taliaferro, was intended for our last issue, but omitted for want of room. It loses none of its interest, however, from the fact that Mr. Wise's majority is several thousand more than we supposed it would be this time last week. The K. N's who kept *dogging* the Major on the street, on the receipt of their *first news*, which always elects Whiggery, must feel considerably *flat* just now.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Gen. BOWMAN:—

Permit a native born citizen of the good old commonwealth of Virginia, the VIRGIN State of our glorious Confederation, to congratulate you, Sir, and the sterling, unflinching Democracy of Bedford county, on the result of the recent contest for *Principles* in the "Old Dominion; a WISE defeat of a midnight faction seeking to destroy the Platform of the Democracy and sap the foundation of Religion, Law, and Order, making all these a bye-word and reproach, and the Constitution like unto *rotten* Massachusetts—the State of *Hiss*—to be hissed at in all time to come—unless she repent of her evil doings, and cause her 3000 apostate Ministers of the Gospel to return to their sacred desks as preachers of righteousness and not of K. N. debauchery; if, indeed, they have not entirely forfeited the confidence and respect of all good citizens, which, I fear, is the fact.

Virginia, the land of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, of Patrick Henry, of Lee, and a host of other Heroes and Sages of the Revolution, is not the State to give way to Know Nothing Infidelity, Abolition Fanaticism, and Freesoilism. No, Sir. And now do I love *her* as my mother; and though it has been made my fortune in War and in Peace to be severed from her bosom for more than forty years, yet in a temporal sense she is the crown of my rejoicing.

With many and kind thanks to my K. N. friends in this section of the "Old Keystone State," who have, during the few past days, *officiously* stepped aside to inquire "if the Major had heard of the Virginia election, and of the defeat of his gallant friend, Henry A. Wise, by some twenty thousand majority for his Nix Wisser opponent," are now respectfully referred to this short letter to the Bedford Gazette, with the remark that the handle of the *Jug* of Virtue and Patriotism has always been on one side in Virginia, and Henry A. Wise holds it firmly in his Giant grasp, being full of *Constitutional* Liquor, "good for Man and Beast," but certain death to K. N's, whether living in the South or in the North! I am truly happy that this great result of right over wrong—happy that the Administration of President Pierce has been vindicated—that pure morality has been promoted—and now, when it shall have pleased the Almighty to pour out His Spirit upon us as in times past, and cause another glorious revival of vital religion in our midst, I may then be enabled to lift up my eyes [illegible] Simeon of old and say, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

Yours, Sincerely,

Law. Taliaferro.

SPEECH OF MR. BUCHANAN AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY DINNER IN LONDON:

The inauguration dinner of the exhibition season of 1855 attracted on Saturday, May 6, a brilliant assemblage, within the walls of the Royal Academy, London. From two o'clock, at which hour the doors were opened, until six, the Ministers of State, many magnificent patrons of art among the nobility, and others distinguished in politics, law, literature and science, continued to arrive and to apply themselves with keen artistic relish to the inspection of the paintings in the various rooms. The "fusion" of rank, wealth and parliamentary eminence, with the artist world, was no less complete than gratifying; and many interesting groups might be seen, in which the merits of the more remarkable paintings. At six o'clock about one hundred and eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner in the east room, the chair being taken by the President of the Royal Academy, Sir C. L. Eastlake.

During the evening the President said that the next toast which he begged to introduce was the "health of the foreign ministers, who had deigned on this occasion to be their guests." (Cheers.)—He had to regret the absence of some of those invited, and among them the representatives of those gallant nations now our special allies; but they were honored by the presence of others who might here recognize the perpetual alliance which it was the province of the arts of peace to promote.—(Cheers.)

MR. BUCHANAN.—After what fell from my noble friend (Lord Palmerston) on a former occasion, who said I had no right to call myself a foreign minister at all, (a laugh), I am inclined to think I have no right to address you, but although I might plead this privilege, I am not disposed to do it on this occasion. The foreign ministers who represent the different nations of the world at this court must be very ungrateful indeed if they did not feel sentiments of deep gratitude towards the British people and the numerous noble societies that adorn this country. We have received the kindest attentions from all, and it is a natural and necessary consequence that this should produce feelings of response, not only on our own part, but also on the part of the countries we represent. (Cheers.) We feel it to be a great privilege to be present on occasions of this kind. The arts have been brought to great perfection in this country, and when we review the pages of history we find one thing to be constantly the fact, that civilization, and above all, liberty, are the best foster mothers of the arts. (Cheers.) Painting and sculpture sprung into existence almost at once, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, when Greece became free; and I believe it may be said to be a remarkable fact, that they sprang almost at once to a point of excellence which has not since been exceeded in any country in the world. For my own part, not having had an opportunity in my own country of seeing expensive galleries, or many specimens of the perfection to which the arts have been brought in this country, everything wears an air of novelty in this exhibition that has inspired me with delight, and I shall remember the present evening when I return to my native land as one of the most agreeable and instructive of my whole life. (Cheers.) But, although the taste and immagination may be gratified by the specimens of art here collected, I cannot help admiring that noble institution of England—an English dinner. (Cheers and laughter.) I have enjoyed the privilege of feasting with you, and after enjoying the feast of reason and the flow of soul, in surveying the pictures hung upon these walls. I have been highly delighted to enjoy a more material feast of this sort. I return you the thanks of my colleague and myself, and I am sure I may also thank you in the name of every member of the diplomatic corps.—(Cheers.)

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—English papers mention the suicide of a Mr. Roylstone, who, ten years ago, was worth one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, which he has since squandered in the gratification of his appetite. He had agents in China, Mexico, Canada, and other places, to supply him with the rarest delicacies—and a single dish, sometimes, cost him fifty pounds. At length, on the 15th of last April, nothing was left him but a solitary guinea, a shirt, and a battered hat. He bought a woodcock with the guinea, which he had served up in the highest style of the culinary art.—He gave himself two hours for an easy digestion, and then jumped into the Thames from Westminster bridge.

A collision occurred in Boston Bay on Tuesday night, as a consequence of which two ladies were left upon a wreck to drift about at the mercy of the winds and waves during the recent storm. They were rescued after being on the wreck more than twenty-four hours.

From the Philadelphia Argus.

ALL HAIL VIRGINIA!

The Champion of Civil and Religious Liberty!

A Voice from Independence Hall!

PENNSYLVANIA SENDS GREETING TO THE OLD DOMINION.

As was anticipated, the meeting in Independence Square last evening, was a demonstration worthy the occasion, and the principles it was called to endorse. The meeting was no common one. Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution such a crisis has not occurred in the political history of our country. The Hartford Convention treason was confined to a few Eastern States, and was therefore comparatively powerless, but Know Nothingism has amalgamated with abolitionism, and penetrated the entire Northern and Western States, while in the East everything, save the Democratic party, lies dead at its feet. With such victories to stimulate them to action, no marvel that when the contest came in Virginia, the key to the South, intense anxiety was felt by the lovers of civil and religious freedom as to the result. Loud and defiant boasts were sent forth by the Know-Nothing organs and their allies, that the like triumphs which had attended their efforts in other States, would follow them in the Old Dominion. Though confessedly opposed to civil and religious freedom, and allied to a faction which by legislative enactments had repudiated the Constitution, and set at defiance the power of the States, still, with matchless effrontery, they invaded the soil of Virginia, and sought to trample under foot those principles which had been enunciated by a Washington and a Jefferson.

But in this they were mistaken. They had undertaken a task more than equal to their capacities for lying, cheating and juggling. They judged old Virginia by the same standard they did Massachusetts with her treason-loving population. They vainly hoped that the bait gilded with specious poisons would be swallowed by the Constitutional men of old Virginia. Such was not the case. From one end of the Commonwealth to the other, from the centre to the circumference the alarm was sounded, and when the day of contest came the enemy was driven from her territory covered with shame and disgrace. It was this achievement, so momentous in its consequence that caused the demonstration of last night, and made each patriot's heart beat with quickened impulse as he witnessed the steady tread of the vast column of freemen that passed onward to the Mecca of Republicanism, from thence to send their greetings to the Old Dominion. Each ward was paraded with transparencies bearing appropriate mottoes, while the strains of martial music, mingled with the shouts of thousands, filled the air with inspiration. The scene in old Independence Square will never be forgotten. It was a sure forerunner of that victory which awaits the Democracy in this State. The meeting was called at 7½ o'clock, but the different sections of the consolidated city did not arrive upon the ground until after 9 o'clock. The southern wards formed at Passyunk road and Washington street; the western of Frankford road and Hanover street, and the north-western wards at the corner of Broad and Coates streets, and proceeded to the square, accompanied by bands of music.

At about half-past seven o'clock, Col. Florence arose, and called the meeting to order.

MR. FLORENCE said:—In undertaking the pleasing duty of presenting to you the list of names which will be submitted as the officers of this meeting, I am sure I may be indulged in a few remarks that this great occason seems to inspire. I congratulate the twenty thousand persons present that they have assembled spontaneously, upon this sacred ground, to return thanks to Almighty God that the spread of heresy has been stayed in the land where repose the bones of the great father of this country.—God be praised that these twenty thousand men have come together in one common mind, to assure our brethern in Virginia that we are with them heart and soul, and return to them thanks for the noble deed they consummated on last Thursday.

As a bright and happy coincidence, as many freemen in the city of New York are now assembled in Tammany Hall, sending up shouts in honor of the same great occasion, and it is our duty to unite with our brethren in New York by sending them greetings of congratulations on this, the mutual occasion, of rejoicing.

The following was read and despatched to the meeting in Tamany Hall, New-York:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1855.

To the Chairman of the Democratic Meeting Tamany Hall, New York.

The Democracy of Philadelphia assembled this evening to the number of 20,000, in Independence Square, within sound of the tocsin of American Liberty, desire to interchange congratulations with their brethren in Virginia, and pledge the Keystone, in her next contest, to stand by the side of the *old Dominion*.

Mr. Florence then read a letter from Ex-Gov. Bigler, in which he regretted exceedingly his inability to attend and take part in the proceedings of the meeting, convened to rejoice over so glorious a victory in Virginia. Though absent he hoped he would not for that reason be lost to the spirit of the occasion.

The letter was received with loud and continued applause.

Mr. Florence continued:

It is fitting and inspiriting to the hearts of the patriots of America to come together, under a call for a union meeting, and as that meeting, is of the united Democracy, let us, in the name of the Democracy of the city of Philadelphia, in the language of St. Paul, say, in all heart and spirit to those in New York, assembled at old Tamany, "Let brotherly love continue." [Applause.]

As it would perhaps be intrusive, if not improper, to further detain you before the meeting is fully organized, I shall at once proceed to the discharge of my duty, by reading the list of officers of this meeting.

[*Officers names omitted for want of room.*]

The meeting being thus organized, Mr. Robbins, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Accept my thanks for the distinguished honor you have conferred on me, by selecting me for your presiding officer on this very important occasion.

The victory which we meet to celebrate, is one of the utmost moment to the welfare of our country.—It is a triumph of long established national principles over error and fanaticism. And in the opinion of many intelligent men, it is the most important victory that has been achieved since the great contest between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, which resulted in the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency of the United States.

Our opponents, with their secret organization, swept over the Northern and Northwestern States like a tornado, and their progress was never checked or arrested until they tried their strength in the old patriotic State of Virginia.

They boastingly told Mr. Wise that he would be defeated by some twenty or thirty thousand; but he, nothing daunted, buckled on his armor, and met the question openly and boldly, and instead of being defeated, he was elected by ten or twelve thousand majority.

We therefore, gentlemen, have great cause to rejoice at the result, and we have reason to believe that Pennsylvania will profit by the illustrious example set by her by Virginia.

The President then introduced the Hon. John Cadwalader.

Mr. Cadwalader's Speech.

Jno Cadwalader, Esq., said, Fellow Democrats, bretren in a righteous cause, this is no ordinary occasin on which we meet together. The two great seat of commerce in the United States—New York and Philadelphia—are to-night simultaneously assembled for the purpose of exchanging their mutual congratulations and heralding forth their approbation to the fellow Democrats in every section of the Union, on a occasion of which the interest can only be measured by the importance of the late crisis, in which the ecurity of the union of States has been involved in peril as yet unsurpassed in our national history. The Union has hitherto depended upon the faithful agecy of Democratic Republicans in protecting the rigls of all classes who were threatened with oppressio from intolerance. Political intolerance had thatened one class—religious intolerance another. Bot kinds of intolerance had been combined for the oppession of the third. [Applause.]

he Democratic party, regardless of temporary selinterest, has fearlessly, on every occasion, been at and for the rescue of all. (Applause.) Their polical strength, as the reward of this political virtue has hitherto been founded on their alliance with the agricultural population and with our naturalized fellow-citizens, both of which classes in return for the protection of the Democracy, have always been uned in the support of Democratic principles. I conceive that the late election in Virginia was a triph over a band of conspirators, insidiously assisted for the purpose of sowing dissension between the agricultural population and the naturalized Americas. Regarding its importance in this light, I would as the attention of the meeting to a few hasty obsrvations on the character of the agricultural interest of which the Democracy has thus been the recognized protectors. Generally, throughout the Union, the agricultural population, particularly that more rmote from our Atlantic seaports, has found an immnity from oppressive taxation in that economical system of limited expenditure in affairs of government, for which our party was contrasted so strongly with their political opponents, who had always cultivated an alliance with the commerical classes in comparative disregard of the agricultural interest. All the fiscal agents of enlarged financial operations—all artificial regulations of commerce, tending to extravagant outlays—had been of anti-Democratic parentage. The consequence was a natural reliance o the farmer on his Democratic protectors, and a reciprocal support of the Democracy by those who ejoyed the benefit of this protection. But the particular agricultural interest which depended on this potection was that of the planter in the slaveholding Sates.

Our sister States of the South had united with us nder a general government, upon Constitutional pledges of immunity from interference in their domestic affairs. The domestic institutions of these Sates would have been sacrificed with a total disregard of the Constitution, if they had not received he unwavering support of the Democracy. Our naturalized fellow-citizens depended, in like manner, n the Democracy for the protection of these equal ights, privileges and immunities, against which anti-Democratic influence had been unceasingly exerted from the days of the alien and sedition laws.—Now, these two interests, in alliance with the Democracy, especially with the Democracy of the North, had always hitherto been able to resist successfully every kind of intolerant oppression. The pupose of Know-Nothingism is, and has been, as I hate already stated, to sever this union of the Agriculturist and the naturalized American. Know-Nothings have been the agents relied on by opponents of Democracy to sow the seeds of dissension between these hitherto associated classes.

Had the Know-Nothing faction succeeded in the Virginia election, the success would have been proclaimed as a sure proof that the Southern Democracy were faithless to naturalized Americans. This wato have been the means of exciting in the minds of our naturalized fellow citizens a feeling of hostility to the population of the slave-holding States, resulting in hostility to their local institutions. The conspirators against our national freedom had hopes, by such artifices, of depriving the Democracy of the aid of the naturalized American population, without which aid the Democracy would have been incapable ize themselves? I will tell you now. Before the end of the first year of General Taylor's Presidency, it become apparent to every man of ordinary intelligence that the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency of the United States must be successful at the election of 1852. During more than two years preceding that election the members of the Democratic party had therefore been recruited by accessions of unfaithful mercenaries, corrupt auxiliaries, pretending to belong to the party, but, in truth, possessed of none of its sterling principles—members if it only in name.

The paty, swelled thus in numbers, by spurious pretenders to membership, was unable to discard those by those vote its apparent majorities had been augmented. In the distribution of patronage, such of these m as scrambled into office (God grant they may be few, of course, did not become Know-Nothings. Tho who were disappointed in their expectations of ore, became traitors. (Great applause.) Their treachy was at first secret, in order that it might be me effective. This was the origin of Know-Nothism. At first it astonished and paralyzed the Democracy. They found their organization tainted, without being able to discover the source of its purity. Treachery lurked in every quarter where first no means of detection were at command. Tremedy was first discerned by our late honored Cl Magistrate, William Bigler. His plan of the cans of Pennsylvania in 1854 was that which had be followed by the present Governor elect of Virgin Gov. Bigler, like Henry A. Wise, saw truly that pen canvss, in which traitors and skulking recre were fearlessly denounced and openly challeng to come forth from their hiding places, and avo democratic principles, the fruits of Democratic orgation would be restored. In its restoration he saw and foretold Know-Nothingism's extinction at in the outset of the Pennsylvania canvass honored candidate was, by the hand of Providen stricken down and languished under disease, from he did not recover until the eve of the electi he had little more than time to make the canvass Philadelphia. Here alone, between the June a tober elections of 1854, there was a gain to our of no fewer than 5000 votes. Had he been able ke a similar canvass throughout the State, hould have been triumphantly elected. (Applau

Mr. Wise, under her anspices, had commenced his canvass with determination, and by the blessing of Provide had been sustained in his almost superhuman until its triumphant completion. [Applause.] truth cannot be repeated too frequently by a Democracy that Virginia has never failed to Democratic electors for the Presidency. T mpion of our faith, who was honored by the ation of such a constituency, and whose meri er a like honor on those who selected him, ht the Democracy of the slaveholding States ir protection of the naturalized American is st return for his fidelity to their constitutions. [Renewed and continued Applause.]

In order not to upon the time of others I will not pursue this thought to its obvious conclusions. We are led to celebrate the neral of an extinct fa It would be our own fault if we dug it up grave in which it was buried, and give it ne if not already killed, it had received its death n Virginia, and it could not survive the triumphant ccess of the Democracy of Pennsylvania in next.

While Mr. Cadwala speaking the following despatch was rece the Chairman of the Mass Meeting in New t was received with three cheers:

YORK, May, 1855.

Your despatch is rec here are thousands assembled in front of T all. 100 guns have been ordered in honor o ting. The Democracy of the Empire Stat ir brethren of the Keystone State, and ple elves to stand side by side with them in 18

ISAIAH

Chairman.
Tamany Hall.

Capt. A. Beech.

Mr. President and Fell :—A friend has suggested that the gates ton Square ought to be opened, so that the not get into this Square may go over there e.) This is, indeed, a great gathering freemen, with warm hearts and quick sympathies to respond to one of the most glorious victories in the history of Democratic triumph. Virginia has met the legions of the enemy and before her they have retreated vanquished. The patriotism and chivalry of the sons of the Old Dominion were too strong a barrier for the sectarian bigotry and rampant fanaticism which ran for a while like wild-fire over the land. There the torrent of heresy which deluged the North was checked and forced back with increased impetuosity to those dark and murky places from which it had its source. (Immense applause.)

Secret political organizations, as has been well said, will never succeed in this Republic. There can be no sympathy for men clubbed together with all the characteristics of Jacobins and Spanish conspirators. [Renewed applause.] Honest men are truthful. What they do may be seen in the broad sun light. Not so with those of this dark lantern oligarchy. Their plots are hatched at midnight, and in mysterious hiding places. Is this manly? Rather is it not cowardly and unworthy of men?

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
Eternal years of God are hers;
But Error wounded writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

[Applause.]

The Constitution of these United States was not framed in secret. The deliberations of the fathers of the country were not in gloomy rooms by the fitful glare of dark lanterns. Nor were citizens invested with their rights and immunities without notice. (Applause.) Secrecy does not belong to our institutions. Secret political organizations are to us noxious exotics, tran-planted from the hot beds of European despotism. (Loud and continued applause.) If for a time they flourish, we may well exclaim with the Roman poet, *O! Miseras hominum mentes! O! pectora cæca!*

But the glad tidings from Old Virginia, have dispelled whatever of gloom there may have been.—The Democracy there, as they have ever done, and as they ever do every where, closely and gallantly followed out the teachings of its great apostle and expounder—Thomas Jefferson. We have met to tender them congratulations, it is meet that we should do so, and I am sure from the vast concourse before me there will rise up one loud, long and hearty shout for Old Virginia and Democratic principles.

Three cheers were given for old Virginia and Democratic principles.

The following brief but excellent letter from ex-governor BIGLER was read at the meeting:

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, May 31st, 1855.

Dear Florence—I regret exceedingly my inability to participate in the proceedings to-night as a speaker, as so kindly and flatteringly desired by the Committee, but I hope I shall not, for that reason, be lost to the spirit of the occasion. Virginia first triumphed over the insidious and seductive influence of Know-Nothingism; but Penn-ylvania, with her candidate for Governor, was the first to declare a war of extermination against the heresy, and up to this hour a Pennsylvania Governor has the only official paper on record discarding the doctrines of the "dark lantern oligarchy."

Your friend, WM. BIGLER.

To Hon. T. B. Florence.

KNOW NOTHING-ISM AS IT IS!!

CHRISTIAN! READ! PAUSE! REFLECT!

And the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel, thy brother? And he said, I KNOW NOT.—Gen. 4 c. 9 v.

And with Absalom went two hundred men out of Jerusalem, that were called, and they went in their simplicity, for they KNEW NOT ANY THING.

And the conspiracy was strong; for the people increased continually with Absalom.—2d Samuel, ch. 15, 11 and 12 verses.

Then Jesus said, Father, forgive them; for they KNOW NOT what they do.—Luke 23d ch. 34th v.

In these days of know-nothing bluster, it may be well, perhaps, to refer to some of the most prominent and important acts of the know-nothings, from the time when the illustrious foonder of the order flourished to the present day, and ascertain, as far as we can, what classes of men have sustained and perpetuated it in different ages of the world. By way of directing the attention of our readers to a few circumstances connected with facts which we doubt not are familiar to them, we have extracted from the only record into which errors could not have crept, the [illegible] of Cain was the first know-nothing. That such is the fact is evident from his answer to the Lord—"I KNOW NOT." It is the very language employed by the Hindoos at this day whenever an inquiry is made of them in regard to their proceedings. As in the pa-sage to which we refer, the inquirer is invariably met with the answer, "I KNOW NOT."

Mr. Cain was doubtless a better man than many of the know-nothings of our time, but he was not a model to hold up for imitation in aught save his know-nothingism. It is not denied that he stopped his brother's breath, but when accused of it he acted the know-nothing so well that he was only sent into the country, with a mark upon him such as the whole tribe must sooner or later receive.

From the days of Cain to the time of Noah, it seems, the know-nothings "increased continually," as they did afterwards when mar-halled under Absalom, and all parties, as they have the abolition party and infidel *isms* at this time. Noah was derided by them; but that gentleman pursued his legitimate business, and regarded them not. But when the party had become strong, and they began to quarrel for offices and in a body, and the occurrences of that day broke up the party.

So effectually were they extinguished that we have no further account of know-nothingism until about the time of the conspiracy of Absalom against his father, King David. Then they again organized, and came out in full force in aid of Absalom. For a while "the people increased continually with Absalom," Ullman, the Hindoo. But the death of their leader Absalom, in the attempt to take the life of his father, proved as disastrous as any of the recent occurrences, not excepting the late Syracuse proceedings.

The next formidable know-nothing demonstration, after the death of Absalom, was during the earthly career of Jesus of Nazareth. Never before had they been so thoroughly organized, nor had they exhibited such malignity as then distinguished them. At Jerusalem they denounced the Saviour as a *foreigner*, who had come all the way from Galilee. The fact that he was a Galilean seemed the greatest cause of their hostility. Mi-taking his mission, and supposing that he intended to establish an earthly kingdom at Jerusalem, they formed a secret conspiracy against him, and, by perjury before Pilate, they procured the order for the crucifixion. And on that occasion, that their true character might not be mistaken, Jesus so distinguished them in His prayer to His Father as to leave no room for cavil, by the emphatic appeal, "Father forgive them, for they *know not* what they do." Here is the authority of the Saviour that those who crucified him were *know-nothings*.

We have neither the space nor the inclination to dwell at a greater length upon the acts of know-nothings in the Old World. We have given enough at least to show the character of the leaders. In justice to their memory, however, we must state that among them all not one could be found who was so depraved as the foundor of the order in America—a wretch by the name of Hudson, but more generally known as "*Ned* Buntline."

And yet, notwithstanding the terrible history of know-nothingism in past ages, it is now represented by its advocates as a system better calculated than any other to advance the true interests of Americans. It is gravely claimed that its tenets, when once fairly understood and fully carried out, will usher in a period approximating quite closely to the millennium in the happiness of the people. Its doctrines are represented as purely American, and unobjectionable in any respect. By such statements well meaning men, democrats in principle, and recognized as such in party distinctions, are induced to unite with the order, and do not become aware of their degredation until they have taken oaths which they do not like to violate, but the observance of which is far worse.

It is recorded in history that one of the kings of Sparta, notorious for his tyranny and avarice, had in his presence chamber a statue of a beautiful woman, covered with the most costly robes and sparkling with jewels. Whenever a subject excited the fear of the monarch, he was invited to the palace, and there, in a magnificent chamber, scented with burning spices and lit with mellow light, induced to embrace the beautiful female. As the unthinking man approached, entranced by her angelic beauty, her arms opened and received him, at first with a gentle pressure; but soon, alas! the shrieks of the deluded victim gave evidence that he was pierced by the steel spikes that projected from her body, and that the beautiful woman was but an instrument of torture moved by the hands of a monster for his own selfish and unholy ends. Know-Nothingism to use a pretty strong figure, is that mock beauty; and the way it spikes that project from its body are already piercing the flesh of the deluded Democrats, who come to the presence chamber as bridegrooms to their brides, is a caution now, and will be more particularly so hereafter.—New York Republican.

Know Nothing Blisters!

"The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and respecable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of ALL NATIONS AND OF ALL RELIGIONS, whom we shall welcome to a participation in ALL OUR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES."—*Washington.*

"Our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, MORE than our opinions in physics and geometry. To proscribe any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to office of trust and emolument unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right. It tends, also, to corrupt the principles of the very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing with a monopoly of worldly honors those who will externally profess and conform to it. Every person has an equal right to the honor and confidence of his fellow citizens, resulting, NOT FROM BIRTH, BUT FROM HIS ACTIONS, and their sense of them."—*Thomas Jefferson.*

"*Resolved*, That the liberal principles imbodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make ours the land of liberty, and the ASYLUM OF THE OPPRESSED OF EVERY NATION, HAVE BEEN CARDINAL PRINCIPLES IN THE DEMOCRATIC FAITH, and every attempt to ABRIDGE THE PRESENT PRINCIPLES OF BECOMING CITIZENS and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books."—*Resolution of the Baltimore Democratic Convention.*

"The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States—FOR THAT PURPOSE OBSTRUCTING THE LAWS OF NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS REFUSING TO PASS OTHERS TO ENCOURAGE THEIR MIGRATION HITHER, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land."

[*Declaration of Independence.*]

THE TORNADO NEAR JEFFERSON, ILLINOIS.—The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 14th, has the following account of the tornado near Jefferson, in that State, by which a house was literally carried off, and three persons were killed:

A cloud of a peculiar shape was first observed approaching from the northwest, and terminating in a funnel-shaped point, the apex towards and nearly reaching the earth. As it came nearer, it was discovered to be a whirlwind, rapidly revolving, and whirling up various objects, in which were plainly seen large sticks of wood, boards, small trees and chairs. It was coming towards our informants, but did not reach them, but turned to their right, described a semicircle, and fell upon a large frame house, [illegible] a cracks the roof was torn off, and immediately the whole house was lifted from its foundation, literally torn to pieces, and the pieces carried up in the horrid vortex. The furniture in the house—all of it—shared the same fate; the weight of the articles appearing no obstacle to their ascent whatever. And now we come to a part of the narrative sad indeed to relate. In the house were nine persons. They were all drawn up into the air, and fell, at different distances and with great violence to the ground. The wife of one of the eye-witnesses, Mrs. Page, and two of her children, were instantly killed. All the other persons in the house were greatly injured.

The injuries, with two exceptions, consist of singular and heavy bruises all over the body. One man had his arm broken, and another his wrist badly sprained. Mr. Page only saved himself from being drawn up into the air by holding on to a large rock. The house stood upon four granite boulders. These were all moved several feet from their places.

The whirlwind went on and passed diagonally across a post and rail fence. Of this it tore up twenty rods so effectually, that there is not the slightest vestige of a fence remaining. Many of the fragments of the building, etc., fell to the ground from a great height. In coming down they fell nearly perpendicularly, and entered the ground like stakes. Hundreds were counted by our informant.

AN ADVENTURE WITH LIONS IN INDIA.—On the evening of the 14th of March two large lions were shot in the immediate vicinity of the cantonments at Deesa. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon some natives brought intelligence that two strange animals had been near Old Deesa, and that none of the people knew what kind of quadrupeds they were. They were however declared to be neither cheetahs nor tigers. Captain Wyville, of Her-Majesty's 83d Regiment—a dead shot—immediately started in pursuit, accompanied by three or four natives. On reaching the place pointed out the captain found, to his astonishment, a full-grown lion and lioness. He, however, lost not a moment, but taking a cool and deliberate aim, lodged a leaden pill in the carcass of the "monarch of the forest," which brought him at once to the ground stone-dead. The lady, not being accustomed to such scenes, immediately dashed off with her new acquaintance, Captain Wyville, in full pursuit. On rounding a point in hopes of turning her flank, our gallant Nimrod found himself at once almost on the top of the infuriated beast. He had only time to jump from his horse before she was over his back, and had fastened upon one of the beaters. The poor fellow's peril now became imminent; but his two companions with courageous hearts came up to his rescue and attacked the brute with their swords. The spectacle now became awful, and inevitable death would have overtaken one or more of the brave beaters, had not Captain Wyville raised his rifle and shot the lioness through the head. The skill and dexterity of the shot was enhanced by the fact that the deviation of a hair's breadth from the true aim would most likely have carried the ball to the heart of one of his undaunted companions.—Capt. Wyville, however, seems to possess the eye of the eagle and nerves of iron. For courage and coolness the adventure has never been surpassed, and rarely if ever equalled. One of

the beaters has sustained considerable damage, the points of three of his fingers having been accidentally struck off by the sword of one of his companions; he is doing well, and is being carefully attended to. The animals were brought into camp and skinned this morning. Capt. Wyville, with a generosity corresponding with his bravery, has ordered the sum of 100 rupees to be distributed among the brave fellows who accompanied him in his expedition.—*Bombay Telegraph.*

Terrible Hurricane in Texas.

A correspondent of the *New Orleans Picayune*, writing from Yorktown, Texas, says:—On the 7th instant we were visited by a most terrible hurricane. The day had been exceedingly warm and sultry. Between four and five o'clock, P. M., a dense cloud rose in the southwest, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder, giving evident signs of an approaching storm. Dense black volumes loomed up like the smoke of a furnace. The cloud soon separated into two parts—one part bearing steadily upon us, and the other shoving round to northeast, again tacked, and the two opening at right angles with each other, burst forth in the wildest fury.

The rain fell in torrents so dense that we were unable to see but a few paces, and so violent was the wind that our houses failed to protect us from the rain, which was forced through every crevice, until the inmates of every house were perfectly drenched. Then came the hail with such a horrid din that we could hardly hear the yells of women and children, who the while, were screaming at the top of their voices. The storm continued some twenty or thirty minutes. A carriage which was left standing in the streets was capsized and broken to pieces, catching the horse under it, and the poor animal was well nigh drowned before he could be relieved. One dwelling was lifted from its blocks and put down without being injured, and a stable blown over. Trees were twisted off and torn up by the roots, fences scattered in every direction, and gardens and corn fields were ruined by the hail.

One mile north of us two houses were demolished, and two miles north one large frame house was lifted from the blocks and carried some fifteen or twenty feet, the piazza torn off and the doors bursted out. In all these buildings there were large families residing, but the men being from home, the females, with their children, had taken refuge in the kitchen, so that no person was injured so far as heard from. The stage from Victoria, when near this place, was capsized and broken, and the leaders stampeded. The news reached us just after the San Antonio stage arrived, which was immediately driven down and brought up the passengers and mail all safe, but severely drenched. We can put no estimate upon the damage done the corn crop, which is beaten into the ground by the hail.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A most frightful accident occurred on Wednesday morning, at a barn-raising on the farm of Mr. Christian Caulley, in Manor township, about four miles from Lancaster. While in the act of raising some heavy timber, part of that which had previously been put up gave way and fell on the men below, killing one man instantly, and injuring fifteen others, breaking their arms and legs, and otherwise mangling them dreadfully. Several of them are not expected to recover.—*Columbia (Pa.) Spy.*

MARRIED:

On Thursday evening 31st ult., by the Rev. W. Bradshaw Bachtell, Mr. JAMES W. M'ELHENY to Miss MARY E. MESSERSMITH all of Bloody Run, Bedford Co., Pa.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY!

This Institution is located at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa. 10 miles from Bedford and 8 miles from the celebrated Mineral Springs. Being situated in a pleasant and retired village, free from many of the alluring vices that so often corrupt the minds of youth, and in the midst of one of the most healthy portions of the State, we trust it will receive the liberal patronage its friends have anticipated.

It will be under the charge of the Rev. JOHN POLLOCK, of the M. E. Church, a gentleman who has been for a number of years engaged in teaching, and whose recommendations from abroad, as well as the high style of teaching he is exhibiting in this place at present, fully satisfy us that he is such a man as we need. He will be assisted by Mrs. E. E. Pollock as Preceptress, and such other teachers as the school may require.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The first Session will commence on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next. Each session will be divided into two terms of 11 weeks, but without any vacation, as the school will be re-organized on the next day after the close of the first term of the session. It will be very important for students to be in attendance as near the beginning of the term as possible, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of elementary principles.

Rates of Tuition will be as follows:—For common English, per term, $3, to which will be added for higher branches, including higher Mathematics, each 75 cents. For each ancient or modern language, $1 25. The entire amount of the above shall not exceed six dollars.

Extra—Lessons on Piano, per term, $10—Drawing and Painting of the different varieties from 3 to $8—Vocal music, two lessons per week, $1—Incidentals, 25 cents.

Special attention will be given to those intending to engage in teaching, both by affording them a thorough Drilling in the branches necessary to be taught, and by Lectures on the best methods of teaching and discipline.

☞Board can be procured at various places in the village on the most reasonable terms. Conveyances will be in readiness at the stage office in Bedford on the day previous to commencement, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. for the conveyance of any that may not be otherwise provided for, free of expense.

Arrangements will also be made for their return to the same place.

JAMES A. COLEMAN,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
J. H. DICKEN,
JOSEPH BECK,
JOHN FILLER, *Trustees.*

Rainsburg, June 8, 1855.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Oct. 27, 1854. *Proprietors.*

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The State Treasurer having made a peremptory call on the Treasurer of this County, for all State taxes up to and including those of '55, Collectors are, therefore, hereby required to collect and pay over, *without delay*, the amount of State taxes yet due on their respective duplicates. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN MOWER,
June 1, 1855. Attorney.

Notice to Collectors.

COLLECTORS of Taxes in possession of the Duplicates of the Poor and House of Employment are notified that, unless they make immediate payment, suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons. This notice is in earnest, and all who neglect it, will subject themselves to COSTS. By order of the Directors.

JOHN H. RUSH,
Treasurer.

May 18, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
BOUNTY LAND, AND CLAIM AGENT,

Has for sale FOUR FARMS and 10,000 acres of unimproved Land. ☞ Liberal advances made. Land Warrants bought and sold.

☞Office in Julianna street.

Bedford, May 11, 1855—6m.

ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of FOUR PER CENT, has been laid on the premium notes of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, which were in force on the 15th day of March last. The members of said Company are hereby required to pay their pro rata to the authorized Collectors or Treasurer of the Company within thirty days, in accordance with the By-Laws and Charter of said Company. By order of the Board.

JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.

May 11, 1855.

NOTICE:—The undersigned expecting to be absent in the West for some length of time, would say that his business will be left in the hands of Jacob S. Schell, where all interested will call and attend to their own and my interest.

JOHN H. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, May 11, 1855.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Solomon Rice, late of Southampton Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. DONAHOE.
April 6, 1855. Adm'r.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
March 30, 1855. For the Heirs.

D. R. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,
CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

***They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

Fish!

Twenty-five Barrels fine fat Mackeral, just received and for sale for Cash or produce only by A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

Ladies Dress Goods.

Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Organdies and Lawns,
Berages and Tissues,
Persian and Muslin De Laines,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,

together with an extensive and beautiful assortment of STRAW and SILK BONNETS, trim'd and untrimmed.

The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, May 11, 1855.

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal
Awarded to C. MEYER,
For his Two Pianoes, London, October 15, '51.

C. MEYER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianoes equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in selecting and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years more Medals from Franklin Institute than any other maker; also first premium at Boston, and premium at New York and Baltimore.

Warerooom No. 52 South FOURTH street, below Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

March 9, 1855—3m.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

Private Sale!

One four-horse Broad-wheel wagon and wagon bed, three two-horse plow double trees and single trees, one large work horse good plow leader, cheap; one two-horse market wagon with springs and covered bed, one Hydrolic Ram to force water from creeks and springs on hills, one four-horse power and threshing machine and shaker, one Iron seed-roiler, and seed-drill, all will be sold low by

CHARLES COLFELT.

May 4, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Blair, Sr., late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BLAIR,
Administrator.

May 4, 1855.*

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at
WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,
No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.—Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.* WM. B. ELTONHEAD,
No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

MERCERSBURG

Stone and Earthenware to be had at
WM. & J. C. KISER'S,
Bedford, Pa.

May 4, 1855.*

News for the People!

NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. I.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,

(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)
BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 148 South Second Street,
Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingram, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NEW STORE

And New Goods.
GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!

ELI FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New

Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,

in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hotius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

CARPETINGS.—Ingrain, Wool, Fig, Rag and Listing Carpets, and Mattings for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Ties—in great variety for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

BONNETS.—Belgrade, French lace, Hungarian, Albini, Mannilla, White, Tripler and Rutland braid Bonnets—for sale cheap, at RUPP & OSTER'S.

FLATS & BLOOMERS—Misses' Ruthland Flats and Bloomers, trimed and untrimed, for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

GROCERIES.—Good Rio Coffee at 12½ cts. prime do 15 cents. Golden Syrup and prime N. O. Molasses for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

SUGARS.—Granulated and Crushed Sugars. White clarified do 10 cts. Nice New Orleans at 7 and 8 cts. for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

April 13, 1855.

FIRST ARRIVAL

OF

New Spring and Summer Goods.

The undersigned, thankful to their friends and patrons for the kind and very liberal patronage extended to them heretofore, would respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, and also inform them that they are now receiving from the eastern cities, and opening at

CHEAP SIDE!

A large and handsome assortment of new style

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a great variety of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

Of the latest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people, all of which they are prepared to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

and approved produce, or upon a short credit to good and punctual customers.

OUR MOTTO,

"Short profits, many sales and quick returns," will still continue the ruling feature.

Come, then, and see the bargains, and buy only when satisfied that it's your interest to do so.

We will take pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

April 6, 1855.

NOTICE:—Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Jacob Diehl, late of East Providence township, Bedford county, deceased—all persons having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Administrator.

May 11, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing *prices of leading articles.*

We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the past five years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince we are selling *good Goods* as low—if not lower—than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

April 27, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE

Coal and Timber Lands and Hotel Property.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Cumberland,

ON FRIDAY THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1855,

the following valuable property in Allegheny County:

That valuable Tract of COAL LAND, known as

'MAIDEN'S DELIGHT,'

containing 119½ ACRES, more or less, situate on Moore's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, and within three miles of its junction with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is entirely underlaid with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, fifteen feet in thickness. Its soil is good for agricultural purposes and is now covered with a fine growth of Oak and other valuable Timber. This piece of property is admirably adapted for the basis of a Coal Company, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, and can be put in operation at a small expense.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING

100 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, KNOWN AS THE

"MILLER" or "COMBS" Farm,

on Jackson's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, underlaid with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, which is easy of access. The soil is of good quality, and is now under cultivation. It is well supplied with buildings and all other improvements necessary for farming purposes.

One other Tract of Land Called

"GLORY,"

Containing 100 acres, situate on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at Everti's Tunnel, underlaid with *THREE VEINS of COAL*, 6 feet, 5 feet, and 4 feet in thickness, accessible at the very edge of the Rail Road; it also contains a vein of valuable IRON ORE, 8 feet in thickness, now open.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND, CALLED

"Perry's First,"

containing 169 ACRES, more or less, covered with a fine growth of White Pine and other Timber, from which Lumber of excellent quality can be manufactured. The soil is well adpated for pasturage or farming purposes. The situation is only a short distance south west of Frostburg.

ALSO—THE

Saint Nicholas Hotel,

on the corner of Baltimore and George Street, Cumberland, nearly opposite the proposed depot of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road, and the new depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is new, and built in the most substantial manner, replete with every convenience. It contains ample accommodations for 200 persons. All the apartments are large and commodious, well lighted and ventilated.

ON THE PROPERTY IS A LARGE

BRICK CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE,

WITH SLEEPING APARTMENTS FOR SERVANTS ATTACHED.

This Hotel is considered equal to any in the State. The Furniture is of the most costly kind, all new, and can be purchased with the property if desired.

☞TERMS:—Easy, and will be made known on the day of sale.

***Capitalists wishing to secure valuable property are respectfully invited to give any or all of the above property an early examination.

☞Should any information be required please address the undersigned at Potomac Furnace, London Co. Va.

JOHN W. GEARY.

April 20, 1855.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00
MUSIC,	8 00
PIANO,	2 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.

Feb. 16, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,

Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,
BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

BACON AND FISH.

Just received and for sale, a lot of Hams, Shoulders and Sides—also, a fresh supply of Mackanaw trout. RUPP & OSTER.

May 4, 1855.

VALUABLE
Mill Property for Sale!

The subscriber, about to remove to California, offers at Private Sale, his valuable Mill Property, situate about 3 miles East of Bedford, on the Juniatta River, in Colerain township, at the lower end of Friend's Cove.

The Mill is four stories high, frame, with three run of stones, two pair of which are Burrs, having all the machinery necessary to manufacture merchant and country work in the best manner. It has one of the best water powers in the United States, which may be known from the fact that during the last dry season it had abundance of water, when nearly every other mill in the neighborhood was stopped.

There are between 10 and 11 acres of land adjoining, six acres under post fence, about 4 of which is meadow, on which is erected a good two story log house, weather-boarded and plastered, good water at the door, with all necessary out buildings—also a fine orchard of choice fruit, peaches and apples.

Being determined to sell purchasers will do well to examine this property soon.

☞TERMS will be made to suit the purchaser, by giving approved Bonds.

HIRAM F. ROHM.

June 1, 1855.

Notice in Partition.

WHEREAS Otho Wilson, late of Southampton township, Bedford County, died seized of the following estate:

A tract of land, situate in Southampton township, containing one hundred and sixty acres, adjoining lands of Solomon Rices' heirs, and David Rice on the East, Jacob Clitz on the West.

Leaving a widow, Henrietta, who resides in Bedford County, Pennsylvania; and issue ten children, to wit: Stephen, residing in Bedford County, Penna; Alfred, residing in Allegheny County, Maryland; Hugh, residing in Bedford County, Pa., Susannah Rice, wife of Solomon Rice, deceased, who is now dead, leaving issue seven children, viz: David, residing in Allegheny County, Maryland; Alfred, residing in Bedford County, Pa., Jane, residing in Bedford County, Penna. Charlotte, residing in Allegheny County, Md., Jonathan, residing in Bedford County, Penna., Francis, residing in Bedford County, Pa., and Elmira, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Jackson residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Martha, intermarried with Hiram Wolford, residing in Allegheny county, Marylnnd; Jonathan, residing in Allegany county, Maryland; Sarah, intermarried with Henry Mills, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Otho, residing in Iowa, and Jemima Wilson, residing in Bedford county.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that, in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on TUESDAY the 26th day of JUNE inst., when and where all interested can attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff.

June 1, 1855.

Notice in Partition.

WHEREAS, John Blankley, late of Providence township, Bedford County, died seized of the following Real Estate:

A tract of land, containing about three hundred acres, adjoining lands of Wm. O'Neal, Wm. Cornell, widow Evans and Lewis Koons; situate in Monroe township.

Leaving issue, six children, to wit: Jane and Job, of whom petitioner, (O. E. Shannon, Esq.) is guardian: Lot, residing in Bedford County, Elizabeth, residing in Bedford County, Nancy, residing in Bedford County, and Emily residing in Fulton County.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premise, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of JUNE inst., when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

June 1, 1855.

Notice in Partition.

Whereas, James Barefoot, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford county, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz:

A Tract of Land containing two hundred and twenty acres or thereabouts, situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of George Renninger, William Renninger, John Nunemaker, Peter Renninger, and others.

Leaving a widow, Mary, and issue twelve children, viz:

Rebecca, intermarried with John Moore, residing in Bedford county, Elizabeth, intermarried with Solomon Hammers, residing in Somerset county; Sarah, intermarried with Frederick Renninger, residing in Somerset county; William Barefoot, residing in Bedford county; Isabella, intermarried with James Taylor, residing in Bedford county; James Barefoot, residing in Bedford county; Mary, intermarried with Alexander Stanton, residing in Somerset county; Margaret, intermarried with John P. Bowers, residing in Bedford county; Samuel Barefoot, residing in Bedford county, Job Barefoot, residing in Blair county, Charlotte Barefoot, residing in Bedford county, and George Barefoot, residing in Bedford county.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that, in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, inst. when an where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff.

June 1, 1855.

NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, will please make payment. My Bills are in the hands of Henry Nicodemus, Esq., where those indebted will please call, and thus save costs.

A. WEISEL.

June 1, 1855.

Notice!

Those who borrowed grain and flour of me, are notified that I shall want it by the first day of August next, and sooner, if convenient. It can be left at the mill of David Patterson, Esq.

A. WEISEL.

June 1, 1855.

1500 PIECES WALL PAPER,

From 12½ cents to $1 25 per piece, just received and for at the variety Store of

JAMES K. HALLAM.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Cessna & Shannon.

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands —investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professiona Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Estate of Thomas Keeffe, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Keeffe, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County—notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said Estate, that they will be required to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. H. SPANG, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

From and after the 1st day of July next, the notes and accounts due the Estate of James M. Gibson, deceased, will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection. Save Costs!

S. H. TATE,
May 25, 1855. Adm'r.

Private Sale of Valuable Property.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable property, situate in Boydstown, about half a mile west of the Borough of Bedford, on the turnpike road, consisting of two Dwelling Houses, a Black-smith and Wagon maker Shop, and all necessary outbuildings. There are two lots and a half of ground attached, on which are a number of fine fruit trees. This property is every way desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it.

JACOB SEMLER.

May 25, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupancy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situate in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying it at all times with the very best the market will afford.

Visiters to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—whilst the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.

Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his powe to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.

☞Boarders will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

DOMINIC COOK.

Bedford, March 23, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. LUTHER

Having removed his *Confectionary Store* to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. ☞He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season. April 6, 1855.

LEATHER.

FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia. Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞*Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMARCHER'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain —and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles.* We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines,* Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books,* Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1851.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

PRESIDENT, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WEAR?* Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or FURNISHING ARTICLES that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or any of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,

McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞If you want an OUTFIT of

CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,

I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sgp at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

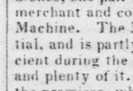
John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞*Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.



The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester, county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.